TERMS--THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE:

BY MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

THE AMERICAN RANNER

HARRIET N. PREWETT,

13" A liberal deduction made to those advertising the year.

JOB WORK done with neatness and dispatch, on liberal terms.

THE BANNER.

TAKOO CHITA

RIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1856.

Henry Clay and Americanism.

The Hon. George Robertson, of Kentucky, who, if we remember aright, has occupied a high udicial position in that State, and who was in Congress, when the Missouri Compromise was

passed in 1820, recently made a speech, from which we extract the following:

I Having spoken of Mr. Clay for one incidental purpose, I am unwilling to close this address without alluding again to him for another. In this Hall, Tuesday might, Mr. (Hon. Garrett)

Davis thought proper to recite a private conversation, to prove that Mr. Clay was, in heart and original a one of the parties referred to, I may with pro. as to hope to make partizan capital out of the South, priety now confirm the truth. A short time be-fore the Presidential election in 1844, several to facor slavery, but still, in thousands of cases, its gentlemen (with Mr. Davis and myself) dined innate, inborn hostility to the institution has broken at the house of Mr. Clay. When the company forth into words and acts; and if ever the time shall was about to leave after dinner, Mr. Clay requested Mr. Davis and myself to remain for a Confidential consultation. Having, for that purpose, retired to parlor, we were informed mmunications, urging institutions of the South, as has never yet been un- movement.

to let it

Having asked our on as to what he ought to do, we told him hat the cause was then hopeless, and that his thate a stage. And he acquiesced in our coun- occasionally differ with us of the South upon quesn a address in Lexington, on the 2d of last there can be none, that any considerable number of gust in the presence, and with the concurce of the son who closed his eves in death,

Cive all know that, in constitutional princiand devotion to the Union, as our last and best hope, he harmonized with our party, we American party in its Native Americanism. and which he lost by less than 5,000. And I indulgence of its leveling passions. We remember Papal influence over the minds of American tizens, and wished to see that influence ckecked. And none of us have forgotten that, in ples essential to the maintenance of the suemacy of the Constitution, and composed of natriotic citizens of all parties, who prefer the Union to all'subordinate matters of party policy. and that he, "here and there declared that he is just such a party; and the genius of Henry Clay suggested its organization and that of Washington presides over its counsels. Democracy, which denounced the living Washington, affects to revere the dead Washington as its oracle—and, though it proscribed the living

torrespondent of the Bath Tribune as-serts that the feeling amongst the Whigh members is most decidedly favorable to their preference, and entranded alarms

TENNESSEE.—We learn by the Tennessee pabers that the American party has achieved the
most signal victories in the recent elections for
sheriffs and county clerks in that State. We
are authorized by an intelligent Tennesseean to
state that the American party is 25 per cent;
stronger to-day than it was in August last:
[American Organ:

REST. -- BY GOTHE. Rest is not quitting The busy career;
Rest is the fitting.
Of self to its sphere.

White content of the death of the Post of the

wind and property to the least of

Locofocoism and Abolitionism. If there is any one political fact, says the Louis-

or its prejudices were up, permitted laws or constitutions to stand in its way. In Rhode Island it ran into Dorrism—an attempt to subvert all the authority of law; in New York it went into anti-rentism; in various States abone time it evinced a disposition to abolish, first, the United States Senate, and next the Indiaid Processor of the Communication of the popular assembly, sectional doctrines and disunion sentiments are sown, without regard to A and next, the Judicial Department of the Govern- consequences. ment; throughout nearly the whole Union it has

ago. It has generally been so situated, politically, come, as it undoubtedly must, when the party shall

there is in that section a conservative party, a lay abiding party, a party that respects the organic law of the nation and the established institutions of the spects as a candidate might be injured by country; and from that party slavery has little or h a new position, taken especially at so nothing to fear. Members even of this party may Knowing this fact, and some others, I said tions growing out of slavery, but there is no danger, I had reason for believing, that, had he slavery. Only the subterranean party can do this, ived, we would have seen Henry Clay, and whenever it, from whatever motive, shall take c on the American Platform, and I now repeat | come. We argue from the well-known, the perfectly notorious characters and histories of the two parties. The Black Republican party of the Northern States is bad enough and dangerous enough, its claims and nay now know that he concurred with the pretensions never will be and never should be admitted or recognized, but we believe in our hearts And I know that he ascribed his defeat in 1844 to that even this party is less outrageous in its prothe votes of Abolitionists, Romanists and For- posed aggressions upon the South than the Northern which State would have elected him President, make Southern capital, it were left to the unbridled also know that he dreaded the consequences of to have heard one of the most distinguished Sag-Nichts of this city, a man who in his life has deserved many honors and received them, say, that he his speech in this Hall, expository of the com- fully expected the ultimate destruction of Southern ses of 1890, he intimated the opinion that slavery, and that he looked for the work to be done "Union party" ought to be formed on princi- by the Northern Locofoco party. Being himself opposed to slavery, he did not seem to look forward to tke catastrophe with any feeling of horror or dread.

unquestionably the American party. It is pre-emiwas ready to join such a devoted band. Ours nently the party upon which the South and all other sections may rely for the recognition and vindication of their rights. Consisting of the masses of the best and most substantial men of the land, made up almost entirely of the sons of the soil, free from the vile red republican, anarchical notions brought by of illustrious championship in the cause of civil and religions liberty. Washington's principles are our principles, and Clay's cause is our cause. And those who assail us as enemies of the memory of Washington and Clay.

MANK.—An Augusta straight Whigh correspondent of the Bath Tribune as contemporate that the feeling amongst the Whigh straight of parties in the United States to very little purpose. The cardinal principle of Locofocoism, and Catholics, who are all ing on the Compromise of 1850, thus speaks are our principles, and Clay's cause is our cause. And those who assail us as enemies of Mr. Fillmore:

"Momentous events were transpiring. The declaration of the question of Slavery, was immense, and attended with much of sickness and death. Hardly a company that was not decided. Hardly a company that was not decided. Washington and clay.

"Momentous events were transpiring. The straight with white first ten days upon the plains postory to trample upon the laws, and to wade through and clay.

"Momentous events were transpiring. The declaration of Slavery, was parate that the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the first ten days upon the laws, and to walc through a days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first ten days upon the plains postory to the first villains and vagabonds from the old world, unconmembers is most decidedly favorable to ing itself in utter disregard of the teachings of his. Mr. Fillmore, and their preference for him will, in his opinion, be clearly manifested at the proper time. The writer mentions the names of several influential Whiga who have thus expressed their preference. stitution—and an arrogant assumption that minorities have no rights, and may be trampled on, pro-acribed, diagranchised at pleasure.

The true conservative party of the country is

we not accord the meed of praise glasty due to high moral excellence, and intellectual and Administrative honesty and talent, as developed in the Administrative honesty her Adm

From the New Orleans Creole.] The American Party.

short to winner with with

MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, if paid in advance, : \$3 00 of the Democracy at the North, with their leaders, are thoroughly unsound and untrustworthy upon the subject of slavery. The Northern Locofocos are a party in which it would be madness for the South Canbe of the Subscience of the subject of slavery. The Northern Locofocos are aparty in which it would be madness for the South of the subject of slavery. The Northern Locofocos are aparty in which it would be madness for the South of the subject of slavery. Public mear and the gravity in which it would be madness for the subject of the prejudices against slavery. Public when the strife of Egypt's toil, which it would be madness for the prejudices against slavery. Public when the strife of Egypt's toil, which it would be madness for the south of the slave States—those of the slave

Amid this insane struggle of bitterness, the Amerment; throughout nearly the whole Union it has shown at various times signs of an inclination to destroy all the banks, and thus revolutionize the trade and commerce of the country; everywhere it has made war upon property, learning, talent, intelligence, and even gentlemanly deportment—treating them as evidences of aristocracy; everywhere, through its chief organs, it has scoffed at the laws of nations as unworthy of the notice or regard of the American people; and everywhere its whole tendency has been toward the destruction of all the salutary laws and institutions of the civilized world.

Nothing on earth could be more natural than that

> than any previous period of our history. Notwithstanding all the evil portents of the hour, we have no fears of the result, because our hopes are based upon the American party.

It has sprung into existence with a suddenness so remarkable, it has spread by such weak and unex-pected agencies, and has taken so deep a hold upon the hearts of the American people, just at the time see or think that it can safely gratify its destroying when a barrier was needed to prevent disunion, that it seems as though God's hand was visible in the

That the thoughts of the representatives of the

patriotic and true as the Clays, the Websters, the Calhouns, of past days-one who has been tried and been found reliable in a period of storm and agitation, is another evidence that there is a Proviagitation, is another evidence that there is a Providence which guides this nation, that, when the crisis enterprise as could be the archbishopric of Paris. of trial comes, will provide the way of escape,

in a foreign land, igherant of the honor and re- waiting for an audience of this very extraordinary them will ever be disposed to lay violent hands upon sponsibility about to be placed upon him. No intrigues for the place, no hired partisans to foist him upon the people, no promises from him of place, ot onor, or of patronage, preceded that fresh outburst With peerless crest," standing erect and majes- the business in hand, the death-struggle will have of the popular American heart. What other party rated Sour Rosalie with the Legion d'Honneur in ever entered the canvass under euch circumstances? tial? What other name could have been presented to the people so absolutely a guarantee of nationality—in itself so well calculated to secure the confidence of the conservative, Union-loving men of all

> The name is in striking accord with the position of the American party. It has no sympathy with extremes, North or South. If mad ambition, or a more mad fanaticism, shall perpetrate a wrong, it will not invoke the furies to meet that wrong, it will not sectionalize its patriotism, it will not dethrone the spirit of concord and fraternity.

This is a time when we can try no experiments. We can trust no inexperienced hand to guide; we can confide in no mind which has not shown the purest patriotism, the sternest integrity, the highest decision, and the profoundest wisdom, as its ruling characteristics. We have found them all combined in Millard Fillmore. His opponents have granted his possession of them. His brow bears their garlands of praise. His acts have received the meed of their approbation. His opinions have met their approval. From the depths of the heart, the American people hall his nomination, not with exultation and demonstrations of enthusiasm, perhaps, because in the midst of danger there is little room for boisterous demonstrations, but with a quiet sense of se-curity, a deep confidence, which will tell when the asses meet at the ballot-box to ratify the nomina-

MR. FILLMORE. - The United States Democratic Review for December 1855, comment-

Sohemes and "isms" leaped from a thousand rivers; we were all joyous and happy; our animals ambuscades. The enemies of the Union start- as yet in excellent condition, our company all in

IS IT COME? -- BY MISS FRANCES BROWN.

The following is the poem that attracted the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and induced

And bricks were stamped on the Tigris' shore,
With signs which our sages scarce can read.
From Ninus' Temple and Nimrod's Tower
The rule of the old East's empire spread Unreasoning faith and unquestioned power— But still, Is it come? the Watcher said.

The light of the Persian's worshipped flame In bondage its ancient splendor threw,
And once on the West a sunrise came,
When Greece to her freedom's trust was truc. With dreams to the uttermost ages dear, With human gods and godlike men,

No marvel the far-off day seemed near, To eyes that looked through her laurels then.

The Romans conquered and revelled, too,

Till honor, and faith, and power were gone,
And deeper old Europe's darkness grew As wave after wave the Goth came on. The gown was learning, the sword was law. The people served in the oxen's stead;
But ever some gleam the Watcher saw,
And evermore, Is it come? they said.

Poet and Seer that question caught Above the din of life's fears and frets; t marched with letters-it toiled with thought Through schools and creeds which the earth for-And statesmen trifle, and priests deceive,
And traders barter our world away;
Yet hearts to that golden promise cleave,
And still, at times, Is it come? they say.

Of all the sunshine so far foretold; The cannon speaks in the teacher's place— The age is weary with work and gold ; And higher hopes wither and memories wane-On hearths and altars the fires ares dead : But that brave faith hath not lived in vain: And this is all that our Watcher said.

A SISTER OF CHARITY .- An immense sensation has been created in Paris, by the death of a Sister of Charity named Sœur Rosalie, whose existence had been, for the last fifty years, one of toil, courage and mercy. Truly, our age has, perhaps, take her all in all, seen no human being so remarkable as found political economists, and one of the most wonderful administrators that any country ever possessed. Her humble dwelling, in the Rue de l'Epee f trial comes, will provide the way of escape.

Princes, bishops, statesmen—all the great of the man should secure so strongly the popular affections of his entire State, is at once creditable to nation are remarkable. Fillmore was selected while and I have seen, in 1848-'49, those very ministers woman, who, an hour before, would have kept every one else waiting in their own ante-rooms.

The Emperor and Empress were often among her 1848, for her heroic conduct in the revolution of ircumstances so honorable, so evidently Providen- June. Wherever there was danger, there was Sour Rosalie. Did the cholera scare the town, Sœur Rosalie was in every most infected spot, sucking in the very breath of the plague-stricken, and opposing the ægis of her strong faith to the plague. Did in-surrection appal the population, Sœur Rosalie was there, where the strife was the wildest, helping the dying, exhorting the living to milder courses, but confronting death with the calm strength of a Chris tian soldier. The barricades of June were her home during that awful time, and to the combatants of both sides she only seemed as an angel heaven-sent. Poor woman! she had but one mortal tie — her mother; an aged woman of past ninety, who was absent from Paris. The Sour herself had reached the age of seventy.

A few weeks back, a lady who went to see her was speaking to her of her mode of life, its cares and compensations: "Ah!" said the admirable woman, "God has done everything to make me happy—His name be blessed! He has yet warded off from me the only grief I feel I should be too weak to bear - my mother's death. I know it is wrong, but I cannot yet for an instant reflect upon the possibility of losing her." The Almighty did indeed befriend her; for, strange to say, a few hours after her death (last week), a letter came announcing her mother's demise. The mother and daughter had left this earth within two days one of the other.

THE LONE GRAVE. - The California American published at Placerville, gives the following touching incident of travel on the plains :

The overland emigration to California, in 1852

and another; and as they returned, all seemed less jovens than before. Our own curiosity was excited, and we too, with a companion, went out to see it, and to discover if possible its apparent sacredness. On approaching it, we found ourselves appearing before I lone little grave! The puny mound of earth was fresh, and the green grass around it had hardly recovered from its recent trampling; and newly out, as with a penknife, upon the frail monument were these words: "Our only child, dear little Mary, I years old." But we had no means of ascertaining whose little Mary it was. As the sun was yet up an hour or more, it was proposed that we move on a mile or two to another camping ground; and without a question being asked or a ration given, it was manimously approved and earlied into effect. But he true and only came was, the nearness to our camping ground of that the little grave and its frail monument.

An Encouraging Example.

The history of Mr. Fillmore presents encouragement to young men of talent in humble circumstances and of limited means. A mechanic's apprentice in his youth, he has by native energy of character relaised himself to the chair of the Vice Presidency, and now worthily fills the highest post of honor in the world. He is the first of our Presidents who has risen from a similar employment and condition; Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren Tyler, Harrison, Polk and Taylor, were all men of wealth, or had been educated from their youth for the learned professions. Millard Fillmore has made his way from a state of poverty and apprenticeship to the high places of the nation, and he has made it, not by the arts of a demagogue, but by his own remarkable intellectual powers, his astonishing energy, his unsullied probity, and his manly independence of character, which never turned aside to flatter rich or poor, but trod with a calm and sturdy stride the road of rectitude, asking no favor to which he was not entitled by his own merits, and seking no wealth or advancement which was to be purchased at the price of principle.

The Decaf Aunt and the Deaf Witc.

I had an sunt coming to visit me for the first time slice in principle and the wild only interest time slice in y marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated toward my mide and my ancient relative.

The dam and coming to visit me for the first time slice in y migrative, and I don't know which I perpetrated toward my mide and my ancient relative.

"My dear, said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well. I forgot to mention a rather annoying to-morrow; well. I don't have call and my out in order to be first time slice in y aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well. I don't have call though the first time slice my migrative.

The Decaf Aunt and the wickedness which I perpetrated toward my wife, in the firs

the Executive Chair of the United States, is not perhaps so wonderful, when we remember that the foundation of American independence was laid in part by mechanics; that, among the greatest names of the Revolution, and eclipsed in glory est names of the Revolution, and eclipsed in glory only by that of Washington, are those of Greene obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be the shoemaker, &c., and that our whole country is in fact a nation of commoners with the exception of some who boast a scanty patrician rill, traced up to the younger son of some ancient family, but so liberally mingled with plebian currents as to prove but a homographic drop of nothe shoemaker, &c., and that our whole country rents as to prove but a homopathic drop of no-ble blood in a hogshead of rank Democracy. It is a singular fact that, in America, where titles of nobility are abolished, there are more titles of va-rious kinds than in any other country under the sun, and that here, where we have no nobility, probably not a family can be found which is not allied, more or less remotely, to some noble stock walk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the mechanic's apprentice should attain high posts of honor, is not perhaps so strange, though, after and the hall lamp clatttered and the windows all, we apprehend, it would not be found so easy, shook as with the fever and ague. I looked at when the poor and friendless youth has to encoun- the window-John had disappeared. Human ter so many of ther very old families of this bran nature could stand it no longer, I poked my new Republic, and to face competitors backed by wealth and political distinction, power and office. Such results are most easily gained by the Van Burens and Sewards, who devote their lives to pandering to the prejudices and passions of the and there sat John with his sober face. multitude, and are at any time willing to become Sour Rosalie. To the valor of a man she added the dogs of party that they may eat the crumbs went off my wife like the tenderness of a woman and the simplicity of a which fall from its table. But Fillmore, his jumped to his feet. which fall from its table. But Fillmore, his jumped to his feet.

worst enemies being judges, has ever pursued a straightforward independent course, never at any time resorting to the arts and tricks of the politician to advance his political fortunes or those of heard it; when I was in the third story of the child. She was, practically, one of the most pro- worst enemies being judges, has ever pursued a cian to advance his political fortunes or those of the party to which he is attached. That such a building I heard every word. himself and to the community to which he belongs. He is destined, if we mistake not his character, to fill the post upon which he now stands with

> North and South, of unbounded public admiration Let those young men of our country who have been more richly endowed by nature than by fortune, and whose only reliance is a superior ability and energy, of which they may be conscious without pride or vanity, look at the example of the they went at it, hammer and tong, till everythin President of the United States and take courage. on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was It is an example which will purify the heart while seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of an unfriended youth, struggling from the valley to the mountain top, with no aid but himself,, and who standing upon the summit, can look down a laudible ambition, in every condition of life, to young. seek great ends by lawful means?

Richmond Republican, 1850.

of government—yet, in his journal, he is calling upon all the believers in the Pope to a Buffalo Convention, to devise means to promote Catholic settlements in different sections of the Union seperate from the masses of the people of other

leave to the historian to relate; but our retrospect would be incomplete and disingenous, did we not accord the meed of praise justly due to high moral excellence, and intellectual and Administrative honesty and talent, as developed in the Administration of Millard Fillmore."

This is from high Democratic authority, spowish a companion, went out to get it, and as they returned without it, and as they returned, all seemed less that one of the historian to relate; but our retrospect would be incomplete and disingenous, did in the Call for \$100,000 to build a college in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that without it, such that Mrs.

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Opic feather that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that virtue as it ought to be practiced; yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that yet joins in the call for \$100,000 to build a college in that yet joins in the call for \$100,

The Deaf Aunt and the Deaf Wife.

heard. I am sorry for it."

head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor, my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasapt journey went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me, "How loud your wife speaks-don't it hurt

to fill the post upon which he now stands with an ability and patriotism, which will cast even all his past eminence and distinction into the shade, and to close his administration with an honor and Mary,) was getting along very hicely with success which will make him the object, both

Presently, my wife said softly,

"Alf, how very loud your aunt talks."

"Yes," said I, " all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Flated by their success at being understood,

it animates the mind. It is the example of high station honorably obtained. It is the example of But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of find-

was not injurious to my wife.
"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs!" and say, truly, that he reached his eminence by one straight path, and never turned from it to the right or the left. Is not here encouragement to was not as musical as it was when she was

"It is an exertion" shricked my wife. "Then, why do you do it?" was the answer-

ROMANISM AND ROMANISTS.—The New York
Express, in an able and double-edged article on Romanism and the base work those in its fold perform, says with emphasis:

"Bishop Spaulding tells his hearers that pretty much all the modern liberty the world is enjoying, was bequeathed us by the Catholic Barons of Runnymede, (keeping out of sight the fact that the Pope excommunicated those Barons for upholding Magna Charta!) Rev. Orestes Brownson glorifies American Independence—yet declares that the Pope of Rome

"Because—because—you can not hear modern if I dont, squealed my wife.

"What?" said my aunt, fairly rivaling a fail-road whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking round and seeing John was gone, I stepped into the back parlor and there he lay, flat on his back, with his feet with his face poked into his ribs and a most agonizing expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that

A doctor in Ohio writes to his fathef

"Dear daddy, I concluded I'd come down and git gridded into a doctur. I hardly dont think I was in more than 8 ours afore out I come out as slick a one as ever was seed; -- year I

Hale Columby happy land,
If I ain't a doctor, I'll be hanged;
I pules I purges, an awets em,
Then if they di, wi I lets em.

I gets plenty of custum, because they says hey dize easy. When you rite dont forgit to out doctir store my name.

Or "Out my strape and leads go to gloraid Dow. Jr., when he kissed Polly Anti-क्षेत्रिक कर्म क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र